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AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

NEW ENGLAND DEPARTMENT

ONE OF THE callers at our office in October was Prof. Unokichi Hattori, who has been appointed to the chair of Japanese literature and life at Harvard University. Professor Hattori came with a letter from Count Okuma, prime minister of Japan and president of the Japan Peace Society. For several years he was dean of the Imperial University of Pekin, which he was instrumental in founding, and for a time acted as adviser to the Chinese government in important matters.

In the latter part of November the Department Director visited Dover, N. H., and Kennebunk, Saco, and Portland, Maine, for the purpose of getting in touch with new workers and promoting membership. In the early part of December he will be at New Britain, Conn., and Newport and Providence, R. I. Dr. Tryon has prepared the article on "Peace and Arbitration" for Appleton's Year Book, in which the activities of peace organizations are reviewed.

THE DUTCH ANTI-WAR COUNCIL

Since the outbreak of the European war many new organizations have been formed aiming at either the stopping of the war or at the establishment of permanent peace between the nations after the European struggle. Of this kind is the Dutch Anti-war Council, founded on October 8, 1914, which works for "an early end of the war by a peace which does not contain the germ of new wars." It is reported that this organization includes today more than 18,000 individuals in Holland. The society publishes a fortnightly communication called the *Holland News*, the English edition of which may be obtained by applying to the secretary, Dr. B. de Jong Van Beek en Donk, Theresiastraat 51, The Hague.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Other organizations formed during the war are the following:

In the United States:

American League to Limit Armaments, 43 Cedar St., New York, N. Y.

Federation of International Polity Clubs, 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

League to Enforce Peace, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Woman's Peace Party, Jane Addams, president, 116 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

In England:

Union of Democratic Control, Kings Chambers, London, W. C.

In Germany:

Bund Neues Vaterland, Berlin W. 50. Tauentzienstr. 9.

In Holland:

Nederlandsche Anti-Oorlog Raad, Theresiastr. 51, The Hague, Netherlands.

Committee, "United States of Europe," Nico van Suchtelen, secretary, Blaricum, Netherlands.

In Spain:

Comité de los "Amigos de la Unidad Moral de Europa," Mr. En. Duran, Ateneo Barcelonés, Barcelona (Spain).

In Switzerland:

Committee for the Study of the Principles of a Durable Treaty of Peace, Hallerstrasse 41, Berne.

Bund für Organisierung menschlichen Fortschritts, Prof. R. Broda, general secretary, 50 Ave. de Rumine, Lausanne (Switzerland).

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY.

The members of the Massachusetts Peace Society have been asked to submit their opinions as to the advisability of increasing our national armament and as to what the attitude of the Society ought to be on this question. Of the first 700 replies received, 440 advocated an increase in our armament, 210 opposed any increase, and 50 were non-committal. Many members urged that the increase be moderate and along purely defensive lines. In the opinion of many, the Society should oppose extreme and unnecessary measures for "preparedness," as well as inefficiency in the spending of sums appropriated for purposes of national defense.

The Directors of the Massachusetts Peace Society have issued the following statement:

Law Must Replace War

Militarists say that peace advocates want "peace at any price."

The truth is that the peace we want is that based on just and friendly international relations; it has no connection with that passive acceptance of injustice and tyranny which the phrase "peace at any price" suggests.

Militarists say that the peace movement is unpatriotic.

The truth is that the peace movement expresses the highest type of patriotism—that patriotism which sees that national welfare depends upon international co-operation in all matters of international concern. Its object is international justice in accordance with the principles of international law.

Militarists say that the peace movement is opposed to adequate national defense.

The truth is that what we oppose is not national defense, but the international war system which makes military defense seem necessary. The peace movement has use for both those who advocate increased provision for national defense and those who believe that "preparedness" invites war.

Militarists say that peace advocates are impractical and visionary sentimentalists.

The truth is that the constructive program of the peace movement commands the active support of leading statesmen, eminent legal authorities, economists, business associations, labor organizations, and of many men and women noted for practical achievement.

Militarists say that the European war has proved the futility of the peace movement.

The truth is that the developments of the past year have demonstrated the correctness of the position taken by the workers for peace. The terrible menace of militarism now stands revealed—its ruthless destruction of the very things that civilization most cherishes.

If you favor a movement aiming to put international relations on such a basis that international difficulties will be settled by international law rather than by international murder;

If you favor a movement seeking persistently to achieve:

An international legislative body to create an adequate international law,

A system of international tribunals consisting of courts of justice and commissions of conciliation,

An international executive to compel nations to resort to international tribunals before attempting to settle their disputes by war,

Join the Massachusetts Peace Society in working for the kind of world you want. The world needs the organized public opinion of America for peace, and the peace movement of America needs you.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE.

A Peace Prize Contest is being held under the auspices of the American School Peace League. The contest is open to pupils of all countries, and will close on March 1, 1916.

Two sets of prizes, to be known as the Seabury Prizes, are offered for the best essays on one of the following subjects:

1. The Opportunity and Duty of the Schools in the International Peace Movement. Open to seniors in the Normal Schools.

2. The Influence of the United States in Advancing

the Cause of International Peace. Open to seniors in the Secondary Schools.

Three prizes of seventy-five, fifty, and twenty-five dollars will be given for the best essays in both sets. Further information may be obtained from the American School Peace League, 405 Marlborough street, Boston, Mass.

GERMAN PEACE SOCIETY.

BERLIN, GERMANY.—The German Peace Society published a declaration in the August number of the *Völkerfriede*, from which we quote the following:

"The German Peace Society, in common with all its compatriots, demands that the military superiority of the central powers, which, it is to be hoped, will be conducive to peace, shall be used so as to secure Germany's position in the world, and to guarantee free play to the unfoldment of the economic and national energies of the German people. It demands at the same time, however, that the peace which is to be concluded should contain the greatest possible guarantee of a durable peace, and should create a foundation for a permanent legal and cultural community of nations, a community which, despite the animosity aroused by the war, must again be built up upon the conclusion of peace. It is convinced that, when the aims of the war and the conditions of peace come to be defined, the sober, practical estimation of the vital interests of the German people will gain the victory over thoughtless phrases and the interests of particular groups."

BOOK REVIEWS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

Towards International Government. By John A. Hobson. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1915. 216 p. \$1.00.

One of the best discussions on constructive peace problems like: A league of peace, A basis of confederation, International court and council, International force, Economic boycott, and The social contract of nations. As said in the preface: "At the present stage it is of paramount importance to try to get the largest number of thoughtful people to form clear, general ideas of better international relations and to desire their attainment."

A Substitute for War. By Percy MacKaye. With an introduction by Irving Fisher and with prefatory letters by Viscount Bryce and Norman Angell. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1915. 55 p. Price, 50 cents.

In order to make peace more "handsome" than war and to create a more magnificent symbol for peace than the "anemic peace-dove," the author sets forth in a striking manner that the "moral equivalent" of war can be made fascinating and effectual by utilizing and perhaps only by utilizing the dynamic arts of the theatre to give it symbolic expression.

War and the Breed. The Relation of War to the Downfall of Nations. By David Starr Jordan. Boston: The Beacon Press. 1915. 265 p. Price, \$1.35.

This book is perhaps the finest and most concise work of the well-known biologist, educator, pacifist, and Chancellor of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. "The certainty that war leads toward racial decadence by the obliteration of the most virile elements, these being thereby left unrepresented in heredity, is becoming widely accepted as the crucial argument against the war system of the world." The same topic

has been treated by the author in two previous books, "The Blood of the Nation" and "The Human Harvest," but the present volume has been entirely rewritten. A chapter with the title "Does Human Nature Change?" is especially recommended to those who would oppose the peace movement with the catch phrase "Human Nature Does Not Change."

The Great Settlement. By Ernest C. Fawley. 309 p. with maps. New York: Duffield & Co. 1915. Price, \$1.50.

A very complete "survey of the problems of the war and the settlement as a whole," an inquiry into the practical prospects of establishing "some such understanding between the European nations as shall preserve us from a repetition of the events of last summer."

Das Papsttum und der Weltfriede. Untersuchungen über die weltpolitischen Aufgaben und die völkerrechtliche Stellung des Papsttums. By Dr. Hans Wehberg. Gladbach Volksvereins-Verlag. 1915. 131 p. 50 cents.

An excellent study of the rôle of Papism in the cause of world peace.

The World Crisis and Its Meaning. By Felix Adler. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1915. 233 p. Price, \$1.50.

A rich analysis of the causes and effects of the war from the viewpoint of the Ethical Societies. President Adler discusses various aspects of the problems, such as Nationalism, Social Reform, Ethical Development. The author sees no hope for permanent peace at present, but he believes that "a new conception among the enlightened classes of all nations will, 'sooner or later' be carried into effect."